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RESIGNATIONS FROM THE EDITORIAL BOARD.—Messrs. Blakey, Walker and Wardlaw have resigned from the Editorial Board of the REVIEW, in order to respond to their country's call to patriotic duty. Most of the other members of the Board have also applied for admission to the Officers' Reserve Training Corps; but they did not resign early enough to necessitate their places being filled by other men, and therefore their names still appear in the above list.

THE SCOPE OF THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT.—In June, 1910, Congress enacted what is known as the White Slave Traffic Act. Broadly speaking, the purpose of this Act, as shown by the report of the committee which prepared the bill and recommended its passage, was to make the interstate traffic of women for the purpose of prostitution a federal crime. The first federal legislation on this subject began with the Act of March 3, 1875—that being the first law which prohibited the importation of alien prostitutes—and was followed by the Act of March 3, 1903, which enlarged the prohibition of the first Act. These statutes were followed by the Act of February 20, 1907, which still further enlarged all former acts on the subject by the addition of the clause "or for any other immoral purpose." The legislation on this subject culminated in the Act of June 25, 1910.¹

¹ Sections 2, 3, and 4 of the Act are as follows:

"Sec. 2. That any person who shall knowingly transport or cause to be transported, or aid or assist in obtaining transportation for, or in